

## THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

The telegraph has informed us that the democratic State convention which assembled at the capital of the "great faithful" State of Mississippi on the 23d instant nominated for governor thereof the Hon. William McWillie, of Madison county.

Since, in that State, a nomination by our party is tantamount to an election, it may be acceptable to your readers throughout the Union to know of what stuff the successor of Gov. J. J. McRae is made.

Gov. McWillie (for we may well so anticipate the October elections as to call him governor) is a native of South Carolina, from near Camden. Having removed thence to Mississippi, he was, in 1847, nominated by the democracy of Madison county as their candidate for the lower house of the State legislature. His party was then in an almost hopeless minority in that county, but, notwithstanding of self, he accepted the nomination. Though, as a matter of course, defeated, it was by a smaller majority of the whites than usual; and the seeds he then sowed have now ripened into harvest—the county is democratic.

In 1848 he was presidential elector for his district upon the democratic ticket.

In 1849 he was nominated for Congress, and after an arduous summer campaign against a talented and witty foe, was triumphant where few, if any, of our party had hoped to succeed.

He was thus a member of the memorable Thirty-first Congress, where, side by side with his party colleagues, he stood the brunt of those fierce sessions.

Thus endowed to a grateful people, he was renominated in 1851; but in the panic created by H. S. Foote he was defeated. Yet even then, so great was his popularity, that he ran ahead of his party some one thousand votes. Even Mr. Foote was forced to acknowledge that had the elections been two weeks removed, Mr. McWillie, as well as all others of the delegation to the Thirty-first Congress, would have been successful.

In 1853 he was nominated for the State senate, and, though unwillingly thus a candidate, and though again opposed from the stump by Mr. Foote in person, (then a candidate for a higher office,) he was elected.

In 1855 he, unlike some others, did not bow down at night or by day to the new juggernaut of know-nothingism and craven slyly, while professing democracy, its kind indulgence. On the contrary, although no candidate—desiring, as ever, the retrial of his beautiful "Kirkwood" home, in the healthy hills, rather than the pomp of "place"—he left his peaceful plantation for the stump, and the next morning, throughout all the State, helped his party leaders deal the Thuge Thoe strokes beneath which they soon died in their culver-crads—never having been allowed, as in other States, to leave them.

In 1857, June 23, we find him the nominee of his party for governor of a proud Commonwealth; and the 10th of October will show him the governor elect.

In conclusion, we may add that he is well worthy to succeed the present brilliant four years' administration of the almost peerless McRae. A gentleman of wealth and refinement, generous and hospitable almost to an excess, and with a wife and family well worthy of him, he will fill as well socially the splendid executive mansion as he can but fill administratively the executive chair.

MISSISSIPPI.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.)

THE CANVASS IN KENTUCKY—MESSRS. HOLT AND MARSHALL.

WESTPORT, (Ky.), June 20, 1857.

Presumptive to previous arrangement, Messrs. Holt and Marshall met the people here to-day, and discussed at length the political issues of the canvass; and, without the least successful contradiction, we can inform your readers that rarely, indeed, if ever, was a political, military, or any other sort of gentleman more completely "done up" on the stump than Colonel Marshall was on this occasion.

He who is justly denominated the prince of know-nothingism in Kentucky, with all his energy, urged on necessity, and armed with a six-years experience in congressional debate, together with the aid of a regular, active, transitive, know-nothing clapping committee, utterly failed to answer the gifted and eloquent Holt.

He who is justly denominated the prince of know-nothingism in Kentucky, with all his energy, urged on necessity, and armed with a six-years experience in congressional debate, together with the aid of a regular, active, transitive, know-nothing clapping committee, utterly failed to answer the gifted and eloquent Holt.

Yes, sir, Holt's eloquent speech fell upon the audience like electricity from the storm cloud. Colonel Marshall deeply felt the influence of the mighty truths that were brought to bear upon him. He saw black republicanism in its hideous and hydra-headed deformity fully exposed—the features of Sam completely unmasked—brass knuckles repudiated, and "plug uglies" justly rebuked.

Well may the Colonel apprehend danger, knowing, as he does, that the entire "order" North and South is growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less"; and that his only hope for re-election to Congress depends upon his own personal record and individual platform. His record we know to be remarkable, while his platform is uncertain.

In conclusion, will the voters of the seventh district return Mr. Marshall, who represents a powerless faction, to Congress for the purpose of clogging and perhaps of warring upon the administration, thereby giving aid and comfort to the black-republicans? We honestly think you will do no such thing. On the contrary, let every democrat and old-line whig in the district do his whole duty, which is only to give his vote and influence to our gallant standard-bearer, and all will be well.

Respectfully,

O.

FLORIDA ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The Tampa Peninsula, 13th, reports several changes in that department, of which Col. Loomis still retains command. The 5th Infantry, which has seen a good deal of hard service in the Everglades, goes to Jefferson barracks, Mo. Companies A and H, 114 strong, under command of Capt. John A. Whitall, Lieut. W. A. Webb and A. T. A. Forbert, came on in the Calhoun.

In consequence of the departure of this regiment, companies A, C, and K, 4th artillery, have been ordered from Forts Manatee, Kissimmee, and McRae, respectively, to Fort Myers, whither Major W. W. Morris, now in command of Fort Capron, has also been ordered.

Captain Corten's company mounted volunteers is ordered to take post on Lake Harney. The detachment at Havana will be withdrawn, and Fort Griffin abandoned. Col. Kendrick's company mounted volunteers was mustered out of service on the 6th inst., at Fort Brooke. Capt. K. has received orders to raise another company, to be completed by the 23d inst. Capt. Turner is raising a company of experienced woodmen, forty-five in number, to enter government employ in the capacity of guides, boatmen, &c., at \$45 per month.

Major Leonard, United States paymaster, has received \$50,000 for the payment of Sparkman's, Lesly's, and Bullock's companies mounted volunteers.

Extensive scouts are out, but there is no Indian news of importance.

THE POLITICAL PARACHUTE.—The Burlington Sentinel upon against the Rockers, Cheevers, and the other leading Democrats of the black-republican party, the following lines of Charles Mackay:

"Hate in the pulpit! Down, intruder, down!  
The place is holy, and thy signy flow  
Sheds visible darkness on the lid along through  
Down, blizz, down! thy heart is in the wrong!  
Thou art not pure! within this place should dwell  
Humanity and love ineffable!

"Self abnegation and the tranquil mind;  
And heavenly charity, enduring, kind!  
Patience and hope, and words of gentleness!  
Down in thy closet—not to curse but bless!  
And learn the law—the sum of all the ten—  
That love of God includes the love of men."

A circular from the office of the Astronomical Journal, Cambridge, contains a letter from Mr. Hermann Goldschmidt to the editor, dated Paris, June 3, announcing the discovery on the night of May 27th of the forty-fourth planet, between Mars and Jupiter. This is the first which has been discovered by Mr. Goldschmidt. It resembles a star of the 10.11 magnitude.

## THE MUSLIN IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

The outbreak of mutiny among the native troops of the East India Company's army in Bengal, which led to the disbandment of one regiment, and the severe punishment of several soldiers in one or two others, is represented by the last overland mail to be spreading through the country, and is regarded with considerable alarm both in India and in England.

The movement is altogether confined to the Hindus—the Mohammedan soldiers taking no part in it. The first cause of the insubordination was the nature of the grease served out to the troops to make their cartridges slip easily down the barrels of the new Enfield rifles, with which they are armed, in place of the old musket.

It appears that, contrary to the government order, which prescribes mutton fat to be employed to grease the cartridges, the contractors used pig's or bullock's fat, because it was cheaper, and more easily procured; and that when this became known, it created the most intense ill-feeling both among the Mohammedans, who have a religious horror of the pig, and consider contact with it in any shape as pollution, and the Hindus, who reverence the bullock, and consider the profane use of its body as the greatest possible sacrilege.

The Mohammedans were easily quieted, but the Hindus were not to be appeased. They conspired together for the seizure of the defences of Calcutta and the treasure which is deposited there, and strove to arouse the religious fanaticism of the Brahmin population by telling them that bullock's fat was used by express order of the English for the purpose of making them lose caste for having touched it, and then compelling them to become converts to Christianity.

Although the Indian government issued an order to discontinue the use of the objectionable grease, and ordering the substitution of some other compound which could not offend any Hindu or Mohammedan scruple, the Sepoys were not satisfied. They then refused to touch the cartridge, because they believed that the paper of which it was made contained animal matter. At Barrackpore, Meerut, Lucknow, and Umballa, the soldiers refused to obey the orders of their officers, and in some instances even went so far as to assault them on parade; and by the last accounts the spirit of disaffection was extending "like an epidemic northwards, demoralizing more or less every garrison of India."

The most energetic and severe measures are being taken by the government to arrest the movement and punish the ring-leaders; but it is feared that the cartridge is the pretext, and not the cause, of the Hindu disaffection. The steps which have been taken, by order of the East India Company, to do away with the immolation of widows by the *Suttee*, the slaughter of female infants, and other cruel religious rights of the Hindus, to which they attach a superstitious importance, and the rapid growth of European improvements and civilization throughout the country, causing the gradual extinction of Hindu prejudices, are supposed to have aroused the fanaticism among the Sepoys to attempt to resist or retard a system of national and social improvement which they are cunning enough to see must ultimately prevail over their ignorance and idolatry.

In a country like India, where the dominant race is but a mere handful of men compared to the millions of the native population, and where the main support of the rule of the foreign minority is the soldiery taken from the native majority, the consequence of disaffection and revolt among those soldiers must necessarily be extremely dangerous. Hitherto, whenever discontent or rebellion showed itself in the ranks of the East India Company's army, it has been easily suppressed, because the army being composed of two antagonistic races, the Mohammedan and Hindu, the members of one denomination have always aided the government in punishing and suppressing the turbulence and disobedience of the other; and when, as in the case of the Santal rebellion in 1855, a dispute took place between the two rival religions, the presence of the European troops prevented the native soldiers from taking part in the rebellion. The present troubles being confined altogether to the Hindu soldiers, it is supposed that the mutiny will be suppressed and further disorders prevented by the fidelity of the Mohammedan troops in aid of the European regiments; and it is hoped that the assurance given by the governor-general, that it is not the intention of the government to interfere with the religious prejudices of the people, but, on the contrary, to defend each sect in the undisturbed exercise of its religion, will calm the excitement of the Hindu population, and prevent a general outbreak in aid of the disaffected troops.

A METHODIST BISHOP REBUKES POLITICAL PREACHING.

At the late conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for East Maine, Bishop Morris, being about to announce the appointment of preachers to their several stations and circuits, gave his views—very briefly and in a very kindly term—upon the interference of ministers of the Gospel with political affairs. We deem the present a very fit time for giving his remarks to our readers. The political excitement which brought so many New England clergymen into the partisan field has passed away, and ministers and laymen are looking with calmness and candor to the influences which have resulted from political preaching. They find churches divided and distracted, pews deserted, treasuries empty, and the hearts of the people cold and comfortless. Some of them, with commendable devotion to the Christian cause, have set about the work necessary to restore the good feeling which prevailed in other years; and many who had been driven from their houses of worship by the partisan spirit of their ministers have been brought back to their public devotion, and are again hoping for a season of religious enjoyment. Perhaps, at such a time, both minister and people will derive pleasure and profit from the gentle counsels in the remarks above referred to. In the course of them, Bishop Morris said:

"I deem it not important or out of place to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present time—namely, as to how far a minister of the Gospel ought to take part in the politics of the day. When a minister goes into his pulpit he is expected to be a minister taking part in the political contests and discussions of the day will be to engage in strife and hard feeling in his congregation.

"But none may ask whether we are not citizens like other men, and have not duties to perform as such? Most certainly we are, and I trust I have not proved recalcitrant to the obligations resting upon me as a citizen, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting or spent above five minutes at any election. I have always made it a point to go to the polls at the most quiet time of the day, when there was likely to be the least excitement, to deposit my ballot in an unostentatious manner, and return home. I have never seen the time when I thought I was called upon as a citizen to do more than this. I know not how it may be with others, but I have always found enough to do in the duties of my calling. I am willing to let the political strife with the potsherd, but prefer for myself to attend to the duties devolving upon me as a minister of Christ. I recollect an anecdote of a Methodist brother who was stationed to preach the Gospel to the people in 'Fountain Head circuit,' near the Hermitage of the late President Jackson, in the exciting political times of his second election. Party zeal was just then at its height, and each party wanted every one to be on its side. They sought out the newly-arrived minister, and eagerly inquired of him whose side he was on? 'I am on the side of the Lord and Fountain Head Circuit,' was the reply. Which of the candidates do you intend to vote for? 'I trust I shall be found on my knees praying to God for the conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of Zion in Fountain Head Circuit.' However they might question the devoted minister, he would wisely answer that he meant to do his duty faithfully as a minister of Christ in 'Fountain Head Circuit.' In conclusion, let me say, my brethren, go ye and do likewise."

There are thirty-six vessels sailing from the port of Rio, Pennsylvania, of which four are steamers, one barge, and thirty-one schooners.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

IMMEDIATE CHURCH MOVEMENT.—A numerously-attended meeting of the members of the United Presbyterian Church in Richmond city (Rev. Dr. Bond) was held on Monday last, at which, after explanation of the object of the meeting by the moderator, and a succinct statement by Peachy R. Grattan, esp. of the proceedings of the General Assembly of Cleveland on the subject of slavery, the Disputes which resolutions were adopted with great unanimity—first, heartily approving of the action of the representative body of the Presbyterian Church in relation to the proceedings of the General Assembly on the subject of slavery, and cordially endorsing and adopting the protest of the non-concurring members of that body in relation thereto as fully expressive of the views entertained by the members of the church; secondly, that the interests of religion and a becoming self-respect alike demand that the southern churches should at once withdraw from all connection with the Assembly, inasmuch as they could no longer submit to the offensive and injurious agitation of the question of slavery; and, therefore, thirdly, that they concur in the proposal of the ministry of the Assembly to hold, in Washington city, on the 27th of August next, a representative convention, delegated by the Presbyteries, for the purpose of inaugurating a new Assembly on the basis of an express pretermission of the subject of slavery, except through its constitutional reference from lower jurisdictions.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—At a late hour on Saturday night a disturbance arose in Carberry's court, a street which runs from Catharine street, below Fifth. It seems that in endeavoring to quell the fracas going on a constable of the third ward, Edward Mulken, received a fatal stab in the abdomen. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, and subsequently James Diamond was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the stabbing. He is now in prison. The wounded man expired yesterday in great agony.

The coroner summoned a jury, and held an inquest. The testimony taken was voluminous, but had little bearing upon the case. The inquest stands adjourned until Tuesday, at which time it is expected that further testimony will be elicited.—*Philadelphia Courier*.

A lad of twelve years of age, son of Jacob Reinhardt, was fishing in Uptown pond, on the 27th of August, when a black snake suddenly whipped itself twice around his body, with such force as to throw him into the water, which was deep. A pole was thrust down to him, which struck him, and which he had presence of mind enough immediately to grasp, when he was drawn up. An attempt to grapple the snake proved unsuccessful, and he resorted only to the operators getting their fingers bit. So tight was the reptile coiled that it was necessary to turn a knife edge-wise and use force to get it between the boy's clothes and the snake's skin; this accomplished, the sharp instrument was turned, and a vigorous two-handed cut severed the unwelcome living gristle in twain. The snake was four and a half feet long.

A young man went out hunting for deer in the woods near Lamark, C. W., recently, and, as an experiment, he clothed himself in a deer-skin, and took a stand where those animals were known to pass quite often. While thus intent upon securing some game another hunter came near making game of him, for, happening to see what he supposed to be a fine deer through the thicket, the new-comer took deliberate aim at it and fired. Fortunately the ball missed the comestifer deer, but it succeeded in "frightening him out of his skin."

Speaking of tobacco, the Abingdon Virginian says it is one of the most profitable crops that can now be raised in southwestern Virginia, and those who understand its culture say that the soil out there, particularly the sides of the river hills, is admirably adapted to it. On Wednesday last week Mr. R. B. of Washington county, shipped five hogheads to Lynchburg, the first of any amount ever sent from the county. He planted about seven acres, the yield of which was seven thousand pounds, and it realized \$1,000.

The Boston Traveller learns that Palmer & Co., 19 Green street, have just received the artificial leg belonging to Santa Anna, which he wore at the battle of Cerro Gordo. The firm are manufacturing a splendid specimen of the art, in which they are so justly celebrated, for the use of the general. The leg referred to bears the following inscription: "Santa Anna's leg, captured at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, by Sergeant Gill and private Rhodes and Woodward—company G, fourth regiment, Illinois Volunteers."

At the Bunker Hill celebration there was a remarkable person present—an old man, well known as "Put Gray"—dressed in full uniform, who imagines himself to be a hero of the revolution, and thinks that the sword and sash that he wore are the same which were worn by Gen. Warren when he was slain. The committee humored his patriotic folly, and politely conducted him to a back seat on the platform, where he remained quiet and happily pleased with the distinction awarded him.

A portion of the side walls and roof of Bishop's factory, corner of State and Chestnut streets, says the New York Advertiser of Tuesday evening, fell in this noon, owing to an undermining of the walls. Fortunately, all the employees were at dinner, and no one was injured. The building had been loaded for some days with coals, the cellar, in order to erect another story, which, with the recent heavy rains, made the foundation weak, and caused the accident.

Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR DANIEL E. BROUX, having returned to Washington, to reside permanently in the capital of the United States, offers his services to the clergy and other employees of government, or any other persons who wish to acquire a correct pronunciation and grammatical construction of French, Spanish, and German languages. Willing to be as reasonable in his charges as he has formerly been during his five years' stay in Washington, he desires to continue in either of these languages at moderate prices. Persons wishing to join these classes are requested to leave their names with Mr. D. E. Brox, Pharmacist, No. 268 Pennsylvania avenue.

College or other scholastic institutions who wish to secure in advance the services of an efficient teacher, one who can look back to Washington from Baltimore, and forward to Baltimore from Washington, will do well to address a line to Prof. Daniel E. Brox, post office Washington, D. C. The newspaper columns take great pleasure in instructing private classes, formed in particular neighborhoods, for the better education of the young.

John S. Hollingshead, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds. Corner of 5th and E Streets.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.—The Munster Festival. By Gerald Griffin. 38 cents. The O'Riaghans. By Gerald Griffin. 38 cents. The O'Riaghans. By Gerald Griffin. 38 cents. The O'Riaghans. By Gerald Griffin. 38 cents.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the bank out of the profits of the half year ending the 30th instant. The same will be payable on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

## LOCAL NEWS.

THE LATE FESTIVAL AND THE FAIR.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday evening. The president presented the final report in relation to the Ladies' Festival.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this association be presented to the ladies representing the several churches in this city who labored with so much zeal, efficiency, and success in getting up and carrying through the late Union Festival, which has resulted in placing in the treasury of the association nearly one thousand dollars.

Resolved, That, in view of the kind and Christian interest manifested by these ladies, it gives the association sincere pleasure to offer to each and every lady thus engaged the privileges of the library and reading-room for one year; and that the ladies of each table shall have the privilege of nominating a life-member of the association.

An interesting letter was read from the president of the Charleston Association. The corresponding secretary submitted an answer he had prepared to a letter received from the Association in Montreal; which was approved.

The committee on periodicals were directed to report a list of all the papers and magazines now taken by the Association at the next meeting.

It was stated by the president that it would be necessary very soon to move the Mission school-house from the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Second street to some other location, as the lease would expire and could not be renewed. It is hoped some Christian gentleman in that section of the city will grant the Association the use of a lot on which to place the house. The school is in a very important part of the city, and is doing much good.

MISS MERRICK.—The criminal court of the District resumed its session this morning at 10 o'clock. The repair of the Long Bridge is now going rapidly forward under the superintendence of Mr. Church. He expects to have a carriage-way completed by the 4th of July.

Georgetown tax-payers can save six per cent. on their taxes for the current year by paying them to the collector, C. F. Skehel, before the 1st of July. A dog law takes effect in Georgetown on the 1st of July, prohibiting the running at large of unmuzzled canines.

The annual commencement of Georgetown College takes place on Tuesday, the 7th of July, the exercises commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. The principal address is to be delivered by Judge Wm. M. Merrick.

The following male primary schools were examined yesterday afternoon, with credit to the teachers and pupils, and satisfaction and pleasure to the patrons and spectators: Mrs. Rodin's, 1st district; Mrs. Ogden's, 2d do.; Mr. Edson, 4th do. The examination in the 3d district was postponed until Friday, the 3d of July.

The new city register, collector, and surveyor enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the 1st of July next. Several arrests were made yesterday morning by Alexandria officers of persons supposed to be connected with the late extensive jewelry robbery in that city. A grand boat race is announced to come off at Piney Point, on the Potomac, on the 4th of July.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement exercises of the Columbian College, during three days of the present week, have been the source of much interest and gratification to the citizens of Washington. We learn that the semi-annual examination, which had closed previously, indicated a high degree of proficiency on the part of the students in their respective studies. The examinations at the Columbian College are not matters of form, but are conducted with a degree of closeness, which brings the scholarship of every student to a rigid test.

The addresses by members of the literary societies of the college on Monday evening, the eloquent and conservative oration on the preservation of the Union before the Alumni Association on Tuesday evening, and the interesting and attractive exercises of commencement-day on Wednesday—all which were listened to by crowded audiences—will long be remembered with pleasure.

The occasion was gracefully and happily terminated by a levee at the house of the president of the college, on Wednesday evening, which brought together in a delightful reunion the students, the faculty, and trustees, and many ladies and gentlemen from the neighborhood and from the city. Among the graduates present was one who entered the institution at its first opening, thirty-six years ago.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.—During the present term at least a hundred persons have been present as witnesses. While many respectable inhabitants have been summoned to "state what they know" in relation to the cases set up for investigation before the grand jury and for trial at the bar, the majority of them are not of the refined and educated class. A few hours' observation every day of the proceedings at the clerk's desk will convince any one that the "colored folk" figure extensively as witnesses, and, besides, benches are filled with such entities in waiting, together with their friends of very dark complexion. Assaults and batteries, grand and petty larcenies, malicious mischief, and rioting occupy the attention of the panel jurors, the judge, and the lawyers. The trial of offenders is necessary, and demanded by the public peace, and for the protection of the community; but it is the earnest hope of all reflecting men that the code of laws now in course of preparation will be approved by the competent authority—Congress—so that the trial cases may be disposed of by justices' tribunals, of less dignity than the criminal court, and at less expense to the United States than under the present system.

The panel jurors will again be in attendance to-day, when, according to our information, they will be plentifully supplied with business, the grand jury having acted upon a large number of cases both on the jail and the recognizance docket.

A SAD CASE.—Two young ago a beautiful Irish girl, named Ellen McCaffrey, about twenty years of age, came to this country with some friends, in advance of her parents. The understanding was that this country was a good place for girls to find employment, and that Ellen should save up her earnings, and as soon as she could afford to assist her parents to join her in the land of freedom and plenty. But soon after arriving here she fell a victim to a lingering consumption; and, but for the true Irish friends that she came over with, she would not have had a home to pine and die in. She died on Wednesday night last at the house of one of these friends, on 44 street, on the Island. Her only regret was that she could not live to look once more upon her parents. Sad indeed, was the fate of the poor girl; and will be the news to her fond parents that their beloved and heroic daughter, who came to the New World to prepare the way for them, lies beneath the sod of a strange land, and that they will never look upon her again.

ABBAYAS.—Hon. J. B. Sunderland, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city yesterday evening, and is stopping at Willard's Hotel.

Hon. A. E. Hannegan, of St. Louis, Missouri, arrived in this city yesterday evening, and has taken rooms at the Kirkwood Hotel.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of this city, is now travelling in the West on business, and for recreation. He was at St. Paul, Minnesota, at last accounts.

David P. Glascoe, of this city, has announced his withdrawal from the American party.

VISITORS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—We understand that William W. Corcoran, Dr. Gratton Tyler, and Jacob Gideon have been appointed visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE has fifty-one new indictments and 154 presentments to commence on this morning.

FRENCH GOLD PENS, imported, a few only, as specimens, direct from Paris, by FRANK TAYLOR.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Shooting Affair at Memphis, Tennessee. MEMPHIS, June 24.—John Able, known as a gambler here, was shot dead this afternoon by a man named John Everson, in front of the Warham House. Able asked Everson for some money that he owed him, and the reply he got was a pistol shot through the body. The act created great excitement among the citizens, who assembled at the jail, determined to hang Everson, but through the persuasions of the mayor and others they were calmed down. A meeting was appointed for this evening, however, to decide upon what was to be done with Everson.

The Opera in New York. NEW YORK, June 25.—Mr. Uman announces that the opera season at the Academy of Music will commence in September. Signorina Frenzolina has been engaged at four thousand dollars per month.

Markets. NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton in firm—Sales 500 bales. Flour in higher prices—Sales 5,000 barrels. Wheat in buoyant—Sales of 17,000 bushels; white, 81 80 a 81 92. Corn in buoyant—Sales of 29,000 bushels; mixed, 89 cents. Mess pork has declined—Sales of 3,500 barrels at \$20 50 a \$20 75; prime pork unchanged. Coffee is steady at \$16 50 a \$17 for repacked Chicago. Lard is dull at 14 1/2 cents. Whiskey is steady—Ohio, 35 cents. Coffee is buoyant—Rio, 11 1/2 cents. Sugar is dull. Spirits turpentine is heavy, with a decline. Rosin is buoyant at \$1 95. Rice is quiet at 4 1/2 a 5. Freights are firm.

A CARD.—We hereby notify those of our customers who have open accounts upon books that it is our intention to have them drawn off up to the 30th instant, and respectively settled for settlement on or about the first of July